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1980 report

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

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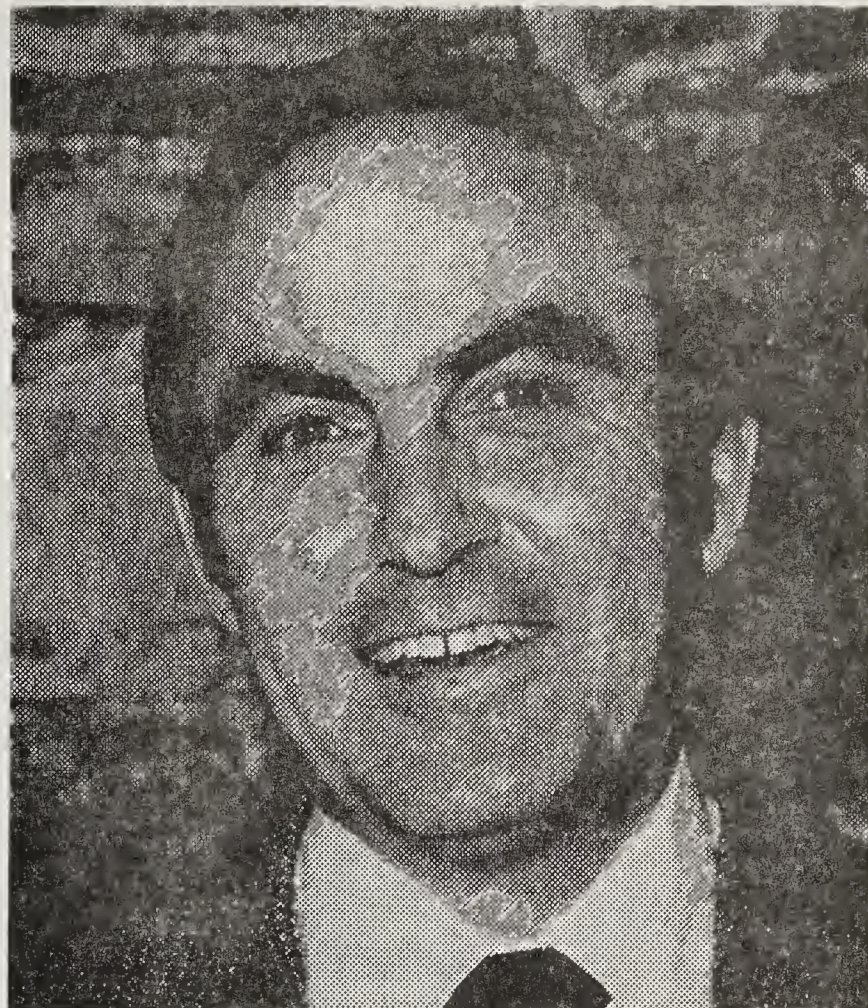


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THE DEPARTMENT

The department's goal is to provide optimum outdoor recreational opportunities to Montanans and their visitors. Emphasis is placed on fish, wildlife and resources with scenic, historic and archaeological significance. The department's programs are consistent with capabilities and requirements of natural resources. Programs must take into account needs and wishes of people while ensuring the quality of the environment.

The department's responsibility for management of wildlife and preservation of wildlife habitat reaches back over 75 years to establishment of the department in 1901. Since 1965 the department has also been responsible for administration of the state park system and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund in Montana. This fund is now called the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.



Jim Flynn
Department Director

The Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act charges the department with the management of nongame wildlife for human enjoyment, for scientific purposes and to insure their perpetuation as members of ecosystems.

ORGANIZATION

Commission:

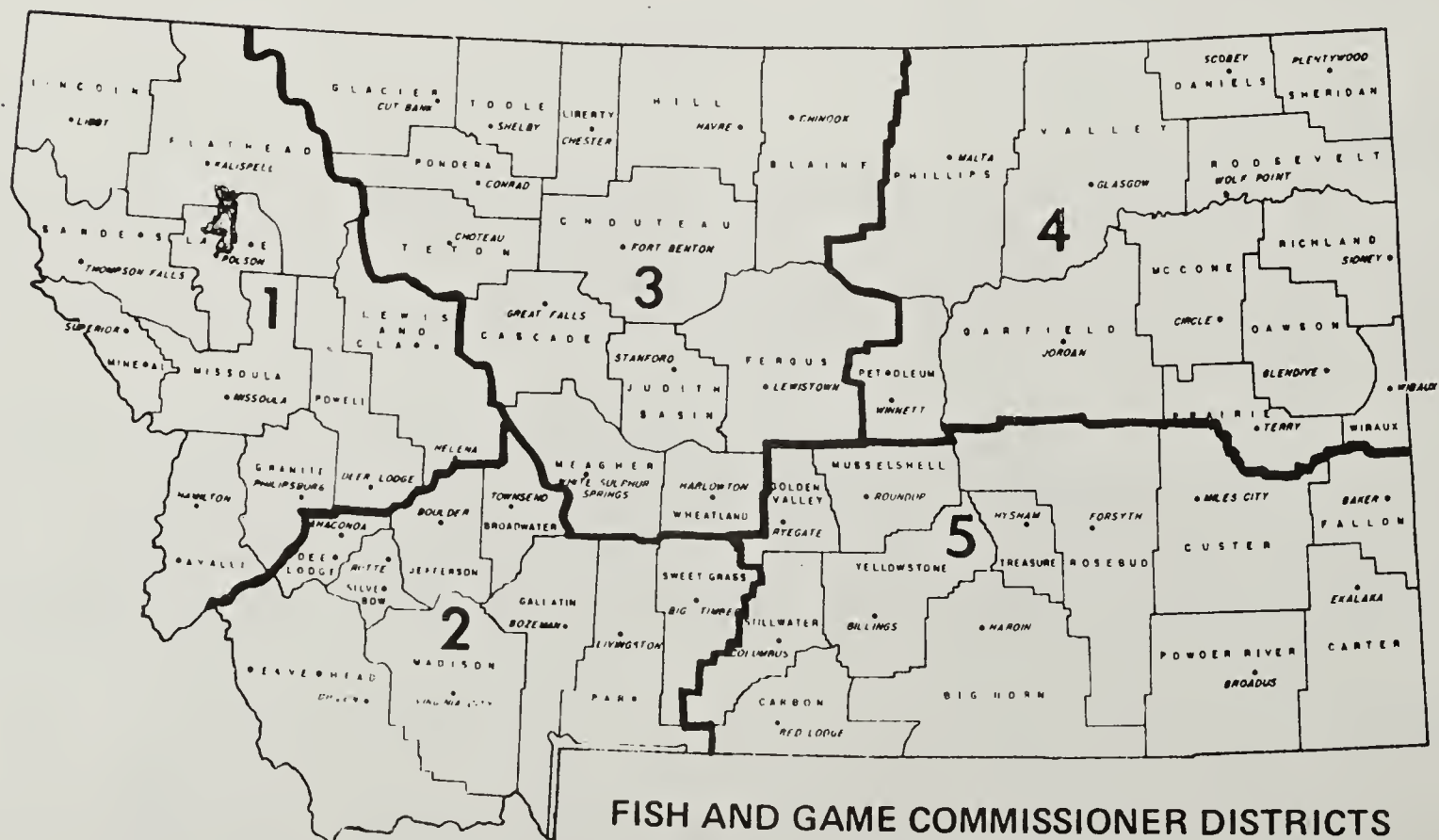
The Montana Fish and Game Commission consists of five members appointed by the governor with concurrence of the senate. The appointments are made from five districts established by law. At least one member of the commission must be experienced in the breeding and management of domestic livestock.

Three of the commissioners are appointed to serve for terms concurrent with the gubernatorial term and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The remaining members are appointed to serve terms ending on the first day of the third January of the succeeding gubernatorial term. Commission districts are established by law along county lines.

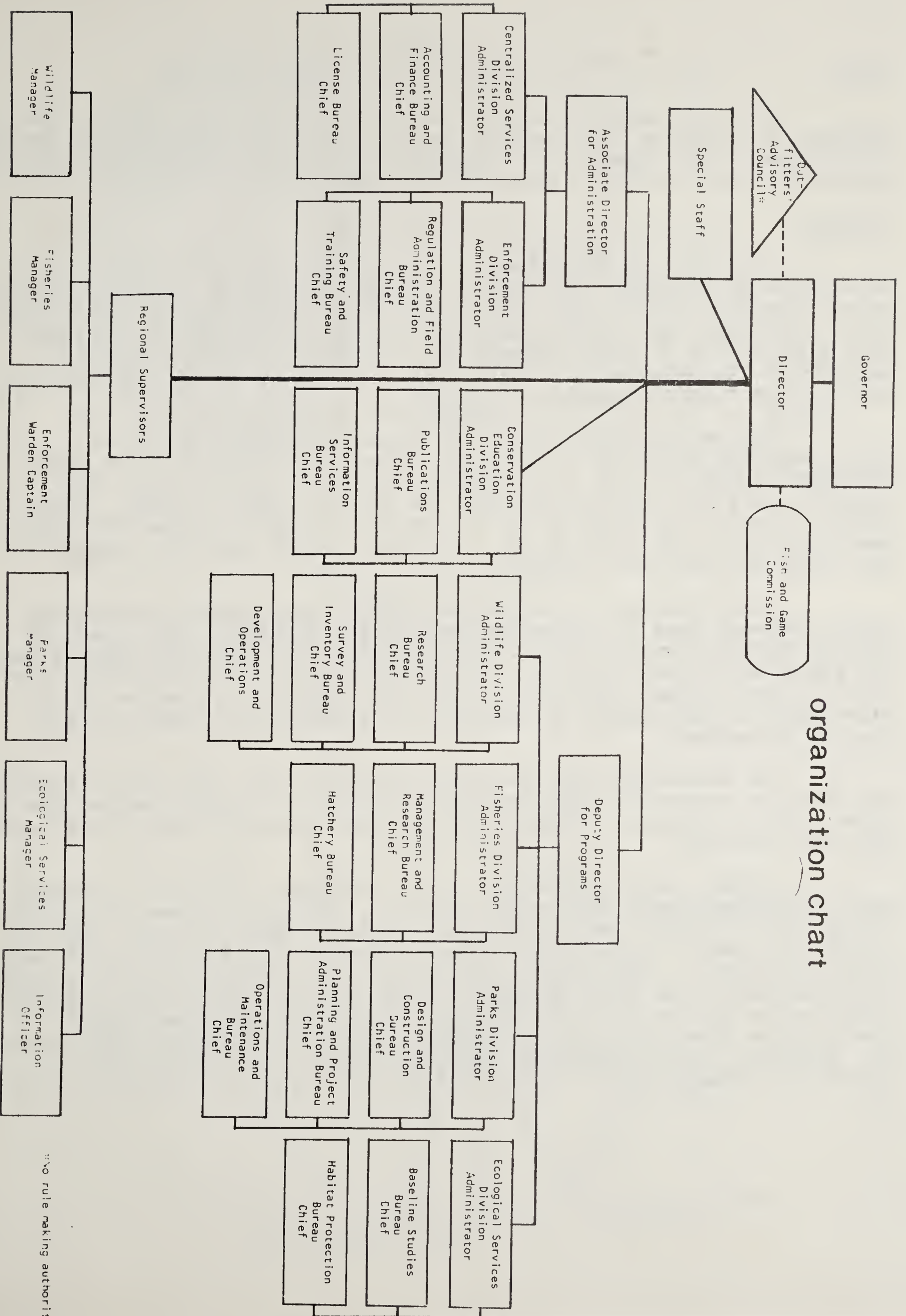
Director:

The state fish, wildlife and parks director is appointed by the governor, confirmed by the senate and serves a term concurrent with that of the governor.

To make fish and game management decisions, administration and operations more readily accessible to the public, the state is divided into seven regions with headquarters in Kalispell (Region 1), Missoula (Region 2), Bozeman (Region 3), Great Falls (Region 4), Billings, Region 5), Glasgow (Region 6), and Miles City (Region 7).



organization chart



Staff:

Division administrators comprise the director's staff. The staff assists the director in planning, coordinating and budgeting for various activities of the department. Regional coordinators supervise programs planned by the director's staff and approved by the director.

Funding:

In 1902, the department's first chief executive wrote, "the protection of game and fish should be self sustaining. This can only be accomplished by those doing the hunting and fishing paying the cost of sport provided them..." To this day, hunters and fishermen continue to bear most of the financial burden for programs benefiting fish and wildlife. The department's major source of income is from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.

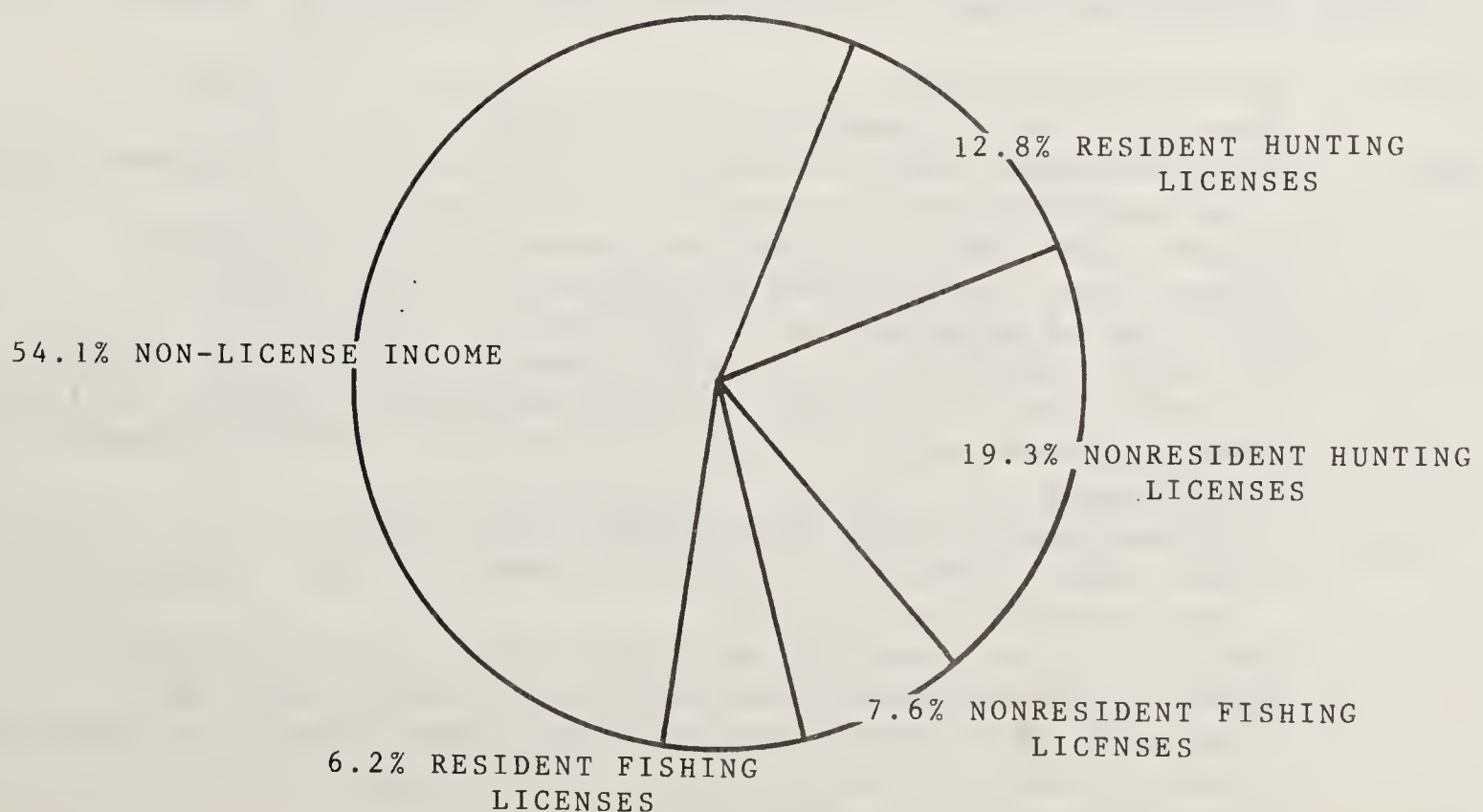
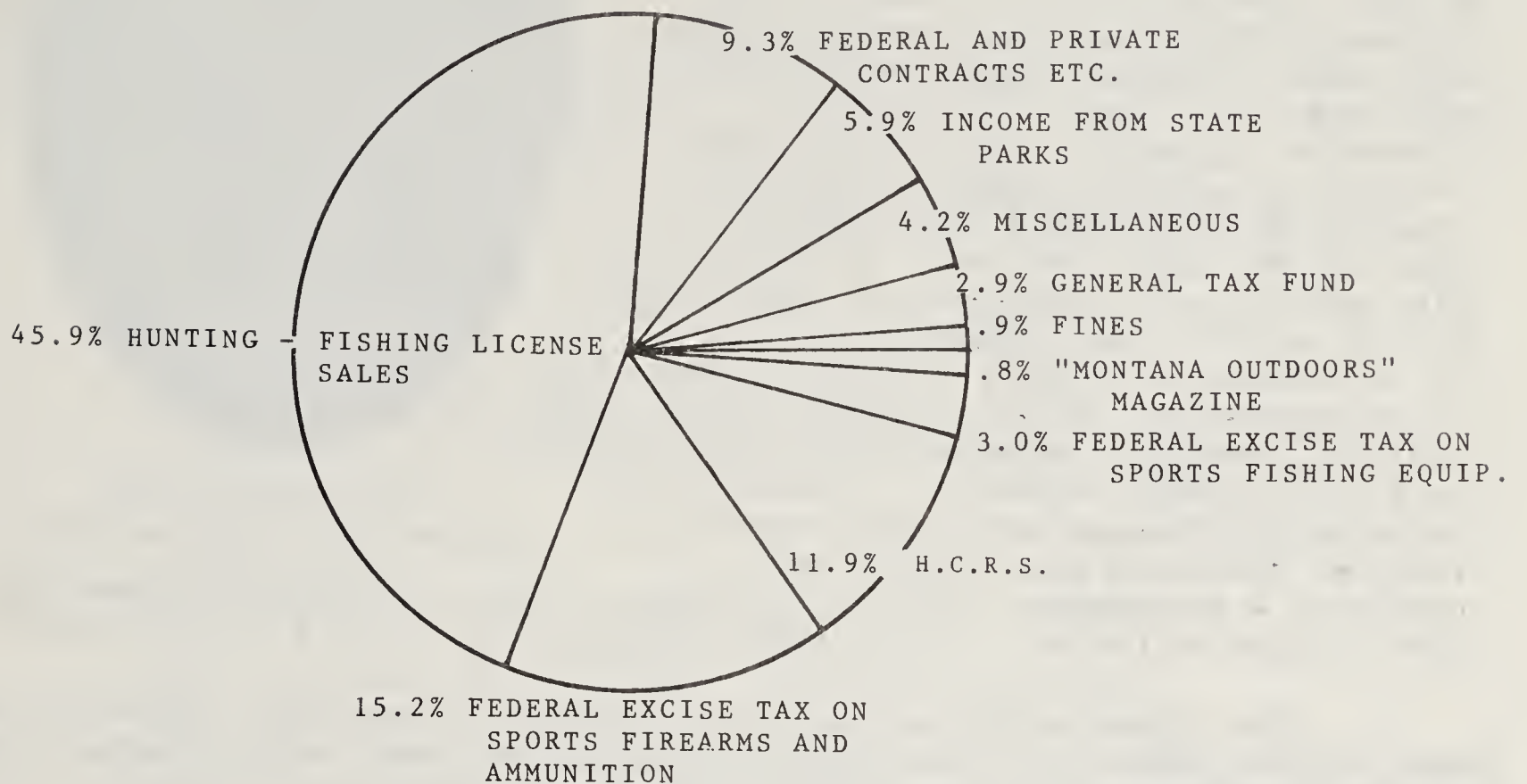
The second major source of income consists of a tax on sports hunting and fishing equipment. Federal excise taxes on sport firearms and ammunition comprise the Pittman-Robertson fund, and similar taxes on fishing equipment are Dingell-Johnson funds. These funds are made available to the states on a matching basis, 75% federal and 25% state. The size of the allotment depends upon the size of the state and the total license sales.

Other sources of funding are cabin site rentals, campground fees, entrance fees at Lewis and Clark State Caverns, fines, sale of MONTANA OUTDOORS, and a small appropriation from the state general fund for parks use. These appropriations help acquire, develop and maintain certain state parks, recreation areas and monuments. A state tax of six-tenths of one percent on gasoline is earmarked for use on areas used by motorboats.

The department has obtained within the last few years financial aid from the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other federal agencies. Grants from federal agencies and private sources are also utilized.

Another major source of revenue has been through the federal Heritage Conservation Recreation Service. This money comes from mineral leases on the outer continental shelf, federal taxes on fuel used by motorboats, user fees on federal recreation areas and the sale of surplus federal property. Most of the recreation area acquisition and development accomplished by the Parks Division during the past decade has utilized this funding source. Cities, towns, counties and other political subdivisions have utilized approximately 60% of this fund, state projects the remainder. It is possible that this source of funding will no longer be included in the federal budget and thus not available for state use.

CHART 2
WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM
(FY 1980) JULY 1, 1979 THROUGH June 30, 1980



OVER THE YEARS

As game laws came into their own, a basic philosophy began to develop among the states. One of the guiding principles was a definition by the Supreme Court of California and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The definition stated, "the wild game within a state belongs to the people in their collective sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except insofar as the people may elect to make it so, and they may, if they see fit, absolutely prohibit the taking of it, or traffic and commerce in it, if it is deemed necessary for the protection or preservation of the public good." The state's powers to manage their own wildlife is being eroded, however. Through the Endangered Species Act, for example, federal agencies may effectively regulate a management of many species. Also, there are always a few strings attached to the many federal grant and aid programs.



W. F. Scott - 1901
FIRST STATE GAME WARDEN

The first bill relating to pollution found its way into state codes during 1881. It was drafted to prevent dumping of sawdust into streams. More recently in 1980, Montanans voted by referendum to prohibit dumping radioactive wastes in the state.

In 1901 the first state game warden, W. F. Scott, divided the state into eight fish and game districts. One deputy game warden was stationed in each district and salaried \$100 per month for all services and expenses.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LAWS, MANAGEMENT AND IMPORTANT EVENTS

1810-1850	Era of fur trade
1850's	Era of hide skinners
1860-1880	Buffalo gave way to domestic livestock - profound changes in rangelands from grazing.
1869	First game law - to protect quail and partridge
1872	First laws to protect big game (closed seasons)
1873	Killing of song birds prohibited
1875	First closed season on furbearers, ducks and geese
1877	Unlawful to kill game animals without using or selling meat
1881	First stream pollution bill (prevent dumping sawdust in streams)
1883	All hunting closed in Yellowstone Park
1889	First game wardens - county commissioners empowered to hire one warden per county
1891	Sale of trout caught in public waters prohibited
1893	First year-round closed season on moose and elk
1895	Fish and Game Board authorized. Bag limits on game animals and prairie chickens for first time
1897	Bounty payments authorized
1901	First state game warden appointed (forerunner of department director)

1903 First department organized - nonresident licenses required
 Guide and taxidermist licenses required
 1905 First resident license required to take fish or game
 1907 First fish hatchery provided
 1911 First game preserve created
 1913 Fish and Game Commission organized - Sun River Game Preserve
 created
 1915 Daily limit placed on game fish
 1917 Deer bag limits go from 2 to 1 statewide - some
 counties closed
 1919 Large winterkill of Yellowstone elk from malnutrition
 1921 Commission given power to open and close seasons - hunting
 districts established
 1930's Deer reached peak numbers - winter dieoffs began
 1941 First biologists hired - scientific management begins to
 take form - large scale transplanting programs began -
 sharing federal funds (P-R)
 1945 Hunting of moose resumed after five years of closed seasons
 1949 Extensive magpie control program discarded
 1953 First special bow and arrow season
 1955 Department reorganized into seven regional districts -
 sale of special nonresident deer and antelope licenses
 authorized
 1958 Buck-only seasons replaced by either sex deer season
 statewide
 1959 Hen pheasant first became legal part of game limits -
 boat safety legislation enacted
 1962 Last of bounties (mountain lion) discontinued
 1963 Environmental legislation begins to appear with bill to
 prevent loss of stream habitat from construction
 1965 State parks put under administration of fish and game -
 stream preservation bill given permanent status
 1972 Game laws recodified - environmental bills given great
 emphasis (mined land reclamation, power line siting)
 1973 Executive reorganization - add planning bureau - centralized
 services bureau - merged environmental control and
 information-education divisions
 1974 Hen pheasants removed from game bag. Extensive winterkill
 of Yellowstone elk in both Gallatin and Yellowstone
 segments
 1975 Permits required for taking either sex deer began to
 appear in hunting regulations
 1979 This year the department underwent some reorganization -
 the environment and information division was split into
 two divisions: ecological services and conservation
 education - an associate director position was also
 established - the name of the agency was changed from
 Department of Fish and Game to Department of Fish,
 Wildlife and Parks
 1980 During 1980 inflation made inroads into the department -
 travel was curtailed, all positions authorized were
 not filled and other austerity measures were taken.

ADMINISTRATION & SPECIAL STAFF

The Fish and Game Commission sets department policies and priorities to meet the ever changing needs for outdoor recreation. The director of the department, with the assistance of deputy director, associate director and special staff, provides executive direction for the department's programs and implements policies and priorities established by the Legislature and the Commission. Increasing public demands on fish and wildlife resources and recreational areas are complicated by increased demands for water and land for economic development and will demand more executive leadership from the Commission and the director's office in the future.

CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

The centralized services division is an administrative and service unit. It provides supervision over cashiering, budgeting, accounting, property, purchasing, payment of bills, payroll, accounts receivable, vehicle mileage and fuel use reporting, license consignments, sale of nonresident big game licenses, drawing for about 120,000 special hunting licenses and permits each year, and supportive services such as a warehouse and shop. Purchase of vehicles and warehouse inventory for use by field personnel is provided by centralized services. Staffing and operations for the department's seven administrative regions across the state is also provided within centralized services.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

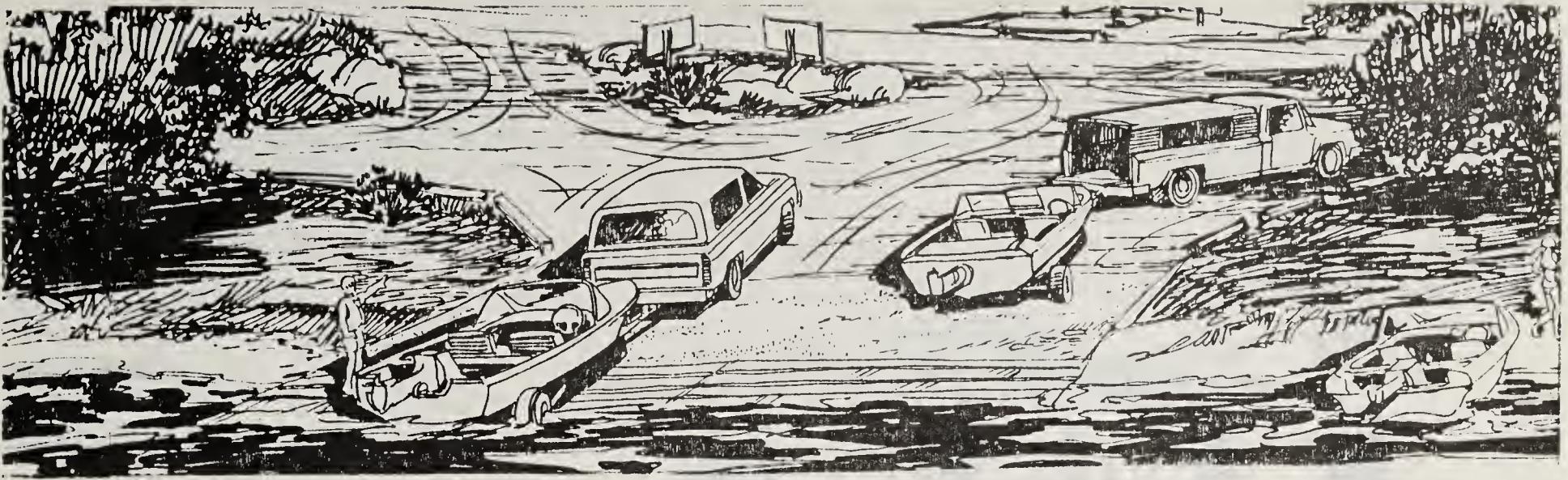
The conservation education division fulfills the public relations function for the department. Primary areas of responsibility include public information, audio visual materials, publications, news releases, youth education, duplicating, lithography, mail services, Helena office reception services, license sales information and special projects coordination related to landowner/sportsmen programs. It has also included coordination of activities of the Landowner Relations/Sportsmen Access Advisory Council.

This division publishes the department magazine "Montana Outdoors," maintains a film, lending library, produces 16 mm color films, shorts and distributes prepared radio tapes.

WHAT MONTANANS THINK

During 1980 the conservation education division sponsored a survey to determine what Montanans were doing for outdoor recreation, their preferences, and what their opinions were regarding a number of issues that could affect outdoor recreation. The survey was conducted by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, School of Business and Administration, University of Montana, Missoula. Following are some of the highlights from the report.

- Only 25 percent of the persons participating in the survey indicated they do not participate in outdoor recreation activities.
- The most popular outdoor recreation activities in 1979 were picnicking, driving for pleasure and walking.



- Almost 80 percent of respondents reported visiting a state or federal recreation site in Montana within the past five years.
- Respondents were asked how well, in general, they felt the state does in maintaining its parks and recreation sites. Almost 20 percent said the state does a "very good job," and 56 percent indicated they thought the state does a "good job." Only about 2 percent felt that the state does a "poor job."
- A large majority of Montana fishermen stated they preferred to catch a few large fish rather than many small fish.
- A significant majority of respondents felt that the overall performance of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks is "good" or "excellent." Seventy-one percent rated it as "good," and 11 percent described it as "excellent." Only 13 percent responded by saying "fair" or "poor" (barely two percent said "poor").
- Over 58 percent of respondents fished during 1979 and over 35 percent said they hunted.
- Over 80 percent were satisfied with outdoor recreation programs now provided and did not feel that additional services or programs are needed.

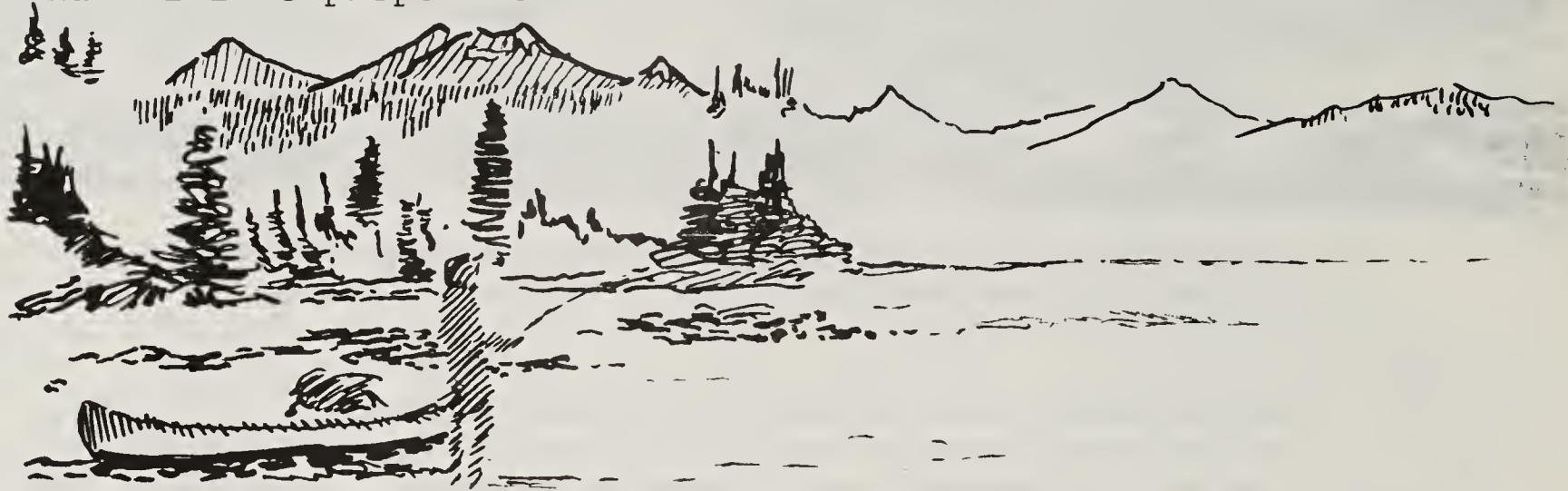
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Ecological Services Division provides a "watchdog" role to ensure protection of fish and wildlife habitat. Many of its responsibilities are spelled out in Montana statutes.

Specific obligations established by law include the collection of information for instream water reservations for fish and wildlife and to protect existing water rights. Streambank protection is another continuing obligation. The division also serves as a liaison in water quality matters with the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences.

Accelerated resource development and exploration require considerable participation in such areas as major facility siting projects and in mined land reclamation and development. In addition to complying with specific laws, considerable effort is directed toward

cooperating with federal agencies and private industry on resource allocation issues. These include the leasing of federal coal, water development and river basin studies, and the review of numerous impact statements and environmental assessments dealing with timber management, oil and gas activity and other resource allocation questions. Pressure to develop natural resources is also extending to department owned properties. This is particularly true for oil and gas. Ecological Services conducts the review of impacts the various proposals could have on fish and wildlife properties.



FISHERIES DIVISION

The Fisheries Division manages Montana's fisheries resources to provide optimum sport fishing for Montana's resident and nonresident anglers. It regulates commercial utilization of nongame fish in areas where commercial operations are compatible with sport fishing.

Preserving Montana's excellent stream fish habitat from destruction by other land and water users is essential to maintain the wild stream trout fishing for which Montana is famous. New regulations, designed to increase anglers' opportunity to catch larger wild trout are being enacted for several waters to also help maintain the high quality of this resource. Small trout and salmon are reared and stocked in lakes and reservoirs where natural reproduction is lacking or inadequate.

1980 COMMERCIAL FISH HARVEST FORT PECK RESERVOIR AND LAKE HELENA

(Round Weight)

	<u>Goldeye</u>	<u>Buffalo</u>	<u>River Carpsucker</u>	<u>Sucker</u>	<u>Carp</u>	<u>Freshwater Drum</u>
Negaard*	187,350	152,037	7,360			
Austin*	169,405	15,040	1,094		1,112	434
Grasteit						
Fort Peck		11,700			4,550	75
Lake Helena				2,100	305,800	
TOTAL	356,755	178,777	8,454	2,100	311,462	509

*Fished in Fort Peck Reservoir only

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Law Enforcement Division's responsibilities are to ensure that recreationists achieve an acceptable level of compliance with the laws and regulations relating to fish, wildlife, parks, snowmobiling and boating.

The division also administers hunter, boater and snowmobile safety and education programs. Other duties include administration of game farms, fish ponds, outfitters, trappers, falconers, fur dealers, taxidermists, shooting preserves and zoos. The division also provides field administration of the department's 400 license agents and the wildlife damage control program.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CITATIONS

Over 3,600 citations were issued during the 1980 calendar year. The following summary shows types of violations for cases which have been consummated.

<u>Violation</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Boat, Snowmobile	.24
Fishing	.17
Hunting	.14
License	.37
Outfitter	.002
Misc.-Recreation	.06+
Trapping	.01+

Residents committed 86 percent of total violations and nonresidents committed 14 percent.

The most common violation was fishing without a license. Other most common violations by category were:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Violation</u>
Boating	Operating boat without proper personal flotation devices.
Snowmobiling	Failure to properly display license decals.
Fishing	Fishing with more than a single rod and line.
Hunting	Possession of illegally taken game.
License	Making false statement to obtain resident license.
Misc.Recreation	Littering. Driving vehicles off of existing roads and violation of parks rules.
Trapping	Possession of illegal furbearing animals.

PARKS DIVISION

The Parks Division is responsible for operation and maintenance of the state parks system including state parks, recreation areas, monuments, recreational roads and trails and fishing access sites. This fulfills its mandate to conserve scenic, historic, archaeological, scientific and recreational resources of the state and provide for their use and enjoyment by Montana residents and their guests. Parks division also administers the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund in Montana and snowmobile recreation in Montana by providing for development and operation of snowmobile facilities.

Nearly 3.3 million people visited Montana's State Park System during calendar year 1980.

The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a federal program that provides grants to states and their political subdivisions. They assist in acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation facilities. This is a major responsibility of the Parks Division.

The parks division also administers a snowmobile program which includes development of snowmobile trailhead facilities, clearing and marking of snowmobile trails and maintaining trailhead facilities. Revenue for the program comes from snowmobile registration fees and a small portion of state gasoline tax. The only license fee monies used are to support operation and maintenance of fishing access sites or other areas which directly benefit sportsmen.

The idea of state parks in Montana was conceived in the early 1920's even though the states population was less than 600,000 and not one continuous paved road crossed the state at that time.

In 1929 a bill supported by the Kiwanis Club designated the state forester as state parks director and authorized establishment of state parks. It was not until 1934, however, when a State Recreation Committee was appointed that development of parks began under the



Civilian Conservation Corps. Morrison Cave, later to be named Lewis and Clark National Monument was Montana's first state park.

In 1939 an enabling bill established for the first time a separate state parks commission. It was not until 1947 that the legislature made an appropriation for parks purposes, but by that time much of the work done under federal projects had been badly vandalized and fallen into poor repair. Several parks were closed.

In 1953 the Parks Commission was abolished and parks functions transferred to a new division under the Highway Commission.

During the 1960's considerable federal money was made available to states for outdoor recreation and park systems boomed. In 1965 state parks administration was transferred to the Department of Fish and Game. In 1979 the Fish and Game Department was renamed the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

There are currently ten parks, 18 monuments, 61 recreation areas and 197 fishing access sites in the parks system, a total of 287 sites.

WILDLIFE DIVISION

The management of the wildlife resources of Montana require extensive information about wildlife and their habitats as well as the expertise to understand and utilize the information. The goal of the Wildlife Division is to protect, enhance and regulate the wise use of the wildlife resource for public benefit now and in the future. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Wildlife Division to collect and analyze necessary information and to recommend and carry out a sound wildlife and wildlife habitat management program.

This information also provides the biological basis for game and fur season recommendations to the Commission each year. Cooperation in programs affecting wildlife in the state is maintained with federal and state agencies, organizations, landowners and sportsmen. The division also operates and maintains the Department Wildlife Management Areas totaling 274,681 acres.



MONTANA BIG GAME HARVEST, 1966-1979

		Antelope	Black Bear	Deer	Elk	Goat		Moose	Sheep	
						Limited	Unlimited		Limited	Unlimited
1966	No. Hunters	19,556	9,760	106,180	55,113	459	836	666	74	281
	Harvest	13,865	2,000	98,100	13,400	225	250	510	44	32
	Percent Success	71	21	92	23	49	30	74	59	11
1967	No. Hunters	18,052	10,571	115,185	71,883	589	256	616	78	145
	Harvest	12,599	2,130	88,640	14,500	294	90	433	56	12
	Percent Success	70	20	77	21	50	35	70	73	8
1968	No. Hunters	16,150	8,290	125,711	79,62	598	200	643	75	172
	Harvest	11,500	1,950	99,250	16,700	263	29	457	55	13
	Percent Success	71	24	79	21	44	14	71	74	7
1969	No. Hunters	19,871	8,787	128,177	73,848	537	213	645	77	279
	Harvest	14,543	1,700	102,800	12,100	267	66	457	50	17
	Percent Success	73	20	80	16	49	31	71	65	7
1970	No. Hunters	23,697	7,204	136,903	77,819	573	223	670	59	447
	Harvest	18,023	1,079	110,988	13,988	303	51	518	43	31
	Percent Success	76	15	80	18	52	23	86	73	7
1971	No. Hunters	24,802	5,105	141,243	72,337	547	215	677	64	452
	Harvest	18,403	1,185	116,716	11,785	238	59	474	50	40
	Percent Success	74	23	83	16	44	27	70	78	9
1972	No. Hunters	27,762	3,382	152,545	75,951	546	0	651	72	574
	Harvest	19,710	928	112,996	10,867	234	0	427	50	54
	Percent Success	71	27	74	15	43	0	66	70	9
1973	No. Hunters	28,062	5,019	167,359	87,746	556	0	766	76	754
	Harvest	19,303	1,347	137,441	17,498	280	0	597	57	35
	Percent Success	69	27	82	20	50	0	78	75	5
1974	No. Hunters	27,163	5,705	154,110	89,369	571	0	780	98	776
	Harvest	18,810	1,527	103,656	10,930	306	0	532	80	54
	Percent Success	69	27	67	12	54	0	68	82	7
1975	No. Hunters	25,022	6,201	148,109	91,956	508	0	763	121	631
	Harvest	17,298	1,252	77,496	15,750	237	0	498	89	10
	Percent Success	69	20	52	17	47	0	65	74	2
1976	No. Hunters	23,273	10,187	112,783	74,190	500	0	698	124	534
	Harvest	16,292	1,637	43,291	7,860	302	0	376	100	20
	Percent Success	70	16	38	11	60	0	54	81	4
1977	No. Hunters	24,214	10,652	120,798	79,628	410	0	587	90	438
	Harvest	18,528	1,733	54,143	13,342	230	0	401	81	24
	Percent Success	77	16	45	17	56	0	68	90	5
1978	No. Hunters	18,393	5,262	125,054	86,636	409	0	569	133	510
	Harvest	13,471	909	53,933	12,017	238	0	406	113	23
	Percent Success	73	17	43	14	58	0	71	85	4
1979	No. Hunters	14,170	10,666	139,895	89,367	392	0	568	121	651
	Harvest	10,039	795	64,134	11,692	234	0	421	109	34
	Percent Success	71	7	46	13	60	0	74	91	5

ARCHERY HUNTING, 1968 - 1979

Year	Deer		Elk		Antelope	
	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest
1968	1988	275	1021	35	106	0
1969	1738	259	934	58	97	0
1970	3438	440	1780	29	215	34
1971	4066	593	2208	57	235	7
1972	4794	511	2966	77	426	23
1973	7162	712	4927	112	489	22
1974	7965	663	5636	81	489	25
1975	7972	805	5344	175	508	85
1976	6000	485	4927	198	474	60
1977	7143	825	6338	269	498	90
1978	7849	865	7238	354	347	50
1979	12,096	850	7265	363	240	7

LANDOWNERSHIP

In Montana the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are the major administrators of federal lands. About 18% of Montana's land area is forest service and 11.64% under the Bureau of Land Management. With few exceptions these and other federal lands are open to hunters and fishermen. But the most fertile, productive land is under private ownership. Much of this high quality land is by nature a good producer of wildlife. Private lands provide a large percentage of hunting areas.

THE DEPARTMENT AS A LANDOWNER

Years ago, many people including fish and wildlife administrators could foresee the gradual attrition of good fish and wildlife habitat and loss of access to prime outdoor recreational areas. Population growth, deurbanization, growing competition for land and water, development of energy and mineral resources and closure of private and leased state lands to public use were trends that indicated future Montanans may well have fewer places to go outdoors and less habitat available to fish and wildlife. To insure a prominent place for outdoor recreation in the modern world, the department felt it was imperative to gain control of areas that were of special importance for wintering game, key access sites to good hunting and fishing areas, and important historic and cultural sites.

As a result the department has become a landowner and a taxpayer. A fee which is essentially a property tax is paid to respective counties by the department on most of the property. The assessment termed "in lieu of taxes" is determined by county assessors.

LANDS OWNED OR LEASED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

	ACRES			COST	
	Purchased	Leased	Totals	Purchased	Annual Lease
Administrative Sites	21,858 + 2 Lots	18.60	237.18 + 2 Lots	628.75	575.00
Wildlife Management Areas	180,023.76	90,849.90	270,873.66	8,064,779.75	33,561.63
Fish Hatcheries and Spawning Stations	283.53	68.82	352.35	76,027.50	
Fishing Access Areas	15,569.02	1,563.09	17,132.11	4,672,470.64	1,739.84
State Parks, Monuments and Recreation Areas	17,421.82 +61 Lots	10,215.32	27,637.14 +61 Lots	3,729,920.56	952.48
TOTALS	213,516.71 +63 Lots	102,715.73	316,232.44 +63 Lots	\$16,543,827.20	\$36,828.95

Federal funding for land purchases has been available from several sources, usually on a 50-50 or a 60-40 basis. Federal participation requires compliance with strict and complicated federal regulations and the U. S. government retains some control over any lands purchased with that money. The Montana legislature, through its budgetary procedure, authorizes funds for land purchases. County commissions are consulted prior to any significant land purchases in their counties.

During 1980 the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks paid over \$106,000 to counties "in lieu of taxes." Lake County received the most, \$17,376.81. Others included:

<u>County</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Beaverhead	\$ 4,061.02	Madison	2,465.12
Big Horn	683.30	Meagher	537.47
Cascade	24.58	Missoula	3,988.41
Chouteau	17.28	Phillips	117.42
Custer	119.63	Powell	3,728.30
Deer Lodge	13,933.19	Ravalli	3,927.08
Fallon	45.92	Richland	3,060.53
Flathead	4,923.89	Silver Bow	4,084.15
Gallatin	3,430.43	Stillwater	1,158.80
Granite	275.74	Sweet Grass	335.46
Hill	704.20	Teton	12,506.76
Jefferson	196.52	Treasure	1,270.23
Judith Basin	1,618.29	Valley	\$ 143.57
Lake	17,376.81	Wheatland	374.64
Lewis & Clark	14,903.58	Yellowstone	402.70
Lincoln	29.92		
		TOTAL	\$106,025.03

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS usually serve several purposes. Winter ranges for big game and rearing areas for waterfowl are the primary purposes of these areas. Nongame species, as well as upland game birds and furbearers, are also considered in the management plans for these areas. Opportunities for public hunting and fishing exist at many of these locations; as well as viewing and photographing game and nongame wildlife species.

FISH ACCESS SITES are located along lakes, streams and rivers and assure permanent public access to prime fishing waters. Many of these areas are developed for appropriate outdoor recreational use and provide relief from heavy public use on private lands. Many of these areas also serve as habitat for various small game species.

STATE PARKS, MONUMENTS AND RECREATION AREAS are comprised of areas with scenic, scientific, historical, archeological or recreational significance. These areas represent outstanding examples of the state's natural and cultural resources. The lands and appurtenant facilities are managed to provide maximum recreational opportunities to Montana's residents and visitors.

The other areas, including FISH HATCHERIES, ADMINISTRATIVE SITES, AND BIRD FARMS are small in size and specialized in the services which they provide.

Land ownership by the department began in 1908 with the Anaconda Fish Hatchery. By 1929 a game bird hatchery was started at Warm Springs. Acquisition of game ranges began with the Judith Mountain area in 1937, and the Judith River in 1940. After World War II, federal funding sparked the acquisition of the Sun River Game Range and other game areas followed. The state parks systems was launched with the acquisition of the Lewis and Clark Caverns in 1937. The first public fishing access sites were purchased in 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS
EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY DIVISION
JUNE 30, 1979 - JULY 1, 1980

CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 1,024,854	
Operating Expenses	1,080,379	
Equipment	13,289	
Grants	<u>238,655</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 2,357,177

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 495,361	
Operating Expenses	205,072	
Equipment	<u>15,813</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 716,246

FISHERIES DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 1,672,311	
Operating Expenses	637,001	
Equipment	69,342	
Capital Outlay	<u>449</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 2,379,103

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 2,016,620	
Operating Expenses	630,396	
Equipment	<u>10,743</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 2,657,759

GAME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 1,618,289	
Operating Expenses	1,032,123	
Equipment	34,472	
Grants	<u>8,588</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 2,693,472

RECREATION & PARKS DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 1,077,620	
Operating Expenses	717,816	
Equipment	45,378	
State/Local Assistance	13,579	
Grants	1,248,504	
Transfers	<u>25,790</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 3,128,687

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROGRAM

Capital Outlay	\$ 4,329,647	
Transfers	<u>648,500</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 4,978,137

CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 530,489	
Operating Expenses	490,982	
Equipment	<u>14,617</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 1,036,088

ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services	\$ 127,872	
Operating Expenses	42,488	
Equipment	<u>755</u>	
TOTAL		\$ 171,115

SPECIAL STAFF

Personal Services	\$ 187,746	
Operating Expenses	65,931	
Equipment	<u>3,654</u>	
TOTAL		\$ <u>257,331</u>

<u>G R A N D T O T A L</u>		\$20,375,115
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Source: Legislative Auditors
Report FYE June 30, 1980

DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIVED FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 1980

Licenses & Permits	\$ 9,026,383
Service Fees	142,574
Investment Earnings	253,740
Fines	165,837
Sale of Documents, Merchandise & Property	332,611
Rentals, Leases & Royalties	58,309
Miscellaneous	425,265
Grants, Gifts, Requests & Donations	39,137
Income Collections & Transfers	45,782
Federal Assistance	<u>7,640,249</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	\$18,129,887

SUMMARY OF LICENSE SALES

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF LICENSE SALES

NONRESIDENT	1950	1954	1958	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ANTELOPE (with combination)	*	*	*XX	*XX	*	*	895	1,374	2,521	4,179					
ANTELOPE ONLY				3,714	5,037	1,760	1,112	3,293	3,146	1,909	2,080	2,195	1,975	963	1,233
ARCHERY		*715	*2,413	*2,193	*2,305	*2,668	*2,865	*4,647	*6,579	*10,134	*7,809	*9,239	*10,424	*11,383	*13,575
BEAR-BLACK SPRING						64	57	60	295	111	287	412	613	1,064	
BEAR-BLACK SEASON	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	236	798	58	45	81	110	600
BEAR-GRIZZLY							135	211	261	253	124	102	497	112	123
BIRD	124	201	309	283	449	433	689	1,046	1,445	1,388	1,714	2,240	2,157	2,526	2,241
COMBINATION (Deer-Elk-Bear-Fish-Bird-Antelope)	897	1,547	3,923	5,537	8,114	9,268	7,165	9,501	14,016	20,516	12,689	13,767	16,553	17,000	17,000
COMBINATION (Bird-Fish)											1,718	960	994	951	
CONSERVATION								80,759	99,459	89,646	99,778	105,146	107,360	101,484	97,930
DEER ONLY			7,533	15,228	10,058	6,028	5,106	10,329	13,550	7,376	1,011			314	651
FISHING-SEASON	3,741	4,005	5,859	6,537	7,157	8,489	7,890	6,968	8,135	9,964	11,865	13,250	14,100	14,695	14,002
FISHING-1 DAY								130,024	176,697	144,164	150,393	154,576	153,325	133,922	125,504
FISHING-3 DAY	23,664														
FISHING-6 DAY		33,231	40,933	48,714	51,563	61,679	56,012	24,007	27,481	17,092	19,721	21,549	22,838	24,269	21,107
GRIZZLY-TROPHY							*12	*13	*14	*18	*11	*5	*7	*11	*12
MOUNTAIN GOAT		*	*	*	*	*	243	247	48	50	39	27	26	22	15
MOUNTAIN LION										93	70	102	123	111	61
MOOSE	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	32	32	39	19	18	12	12	6
SHEEP		*	*	*	*	*	88	172	172	261	313	176	339	288	218
TURKEY				*1,573	*2,913	*2,960	*1,601	*1,262	*2,238	*2,626	*3,114	*3,224	*3,350	*4,315	*3,669

* Both resident and nonresident licenses included
XX Licenses included on general big game license

RESIDENT

Changes in resident hunting and fishing license structure, 1950 through 1980.
Unlisted years indicate no changes were made those years

LICENSES	1950	1953	1955	1959	1964	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980
ARCHERY		\$2.00 First					\$2.00- \$3.00					\$3.00- \$6.00		\$6.00
ANTELOPE	\$5.00		Disc. w/big game		\$1.00		\$1.00- \$3.00					\$3.00- \$5.00		\$5.00
BEAR-BLACK									\$5.00 First			\$5.00- \$6.00		\$6.00
BEAR-GRIZZLY							\$1.00 First		\$1.00- \$5.00			\$5.00- \$25.00		\$25.00
BIG GAME (Deer- Elk-Bear-Goat)	\$2.00		\$2.00- \$3.00		Disc.									
BIRD-ADULT						\$2.00						\$2.00- \$4.00		\$4.00
BIRD-YOUTH								\$1.00				\$1.00- \$2.00		\$2.00
BIRD-BEAR-FISHING					\$2.00 First	Disc.								
BIRD & FISH	\$3.00						Disc.							
CONSERVATION								\$0.25 First				\$0.25- \$1.00		\$1.00
DEER A - ADULT					\$1.00		\$1.00- \$3.00					\$3.00- \$6.00	\$6.00- \$7.00	\$7.00
DEER A - YOUTH								\$1.50 First				\$1.50- \$2.00		\$2.00
DEER H - ADULT					\$1.00		\$1.00- \$5.00					\$5.00- \$12.00		\$12.00- \$5.00
DEER H - YOUTH								\$2.50 First				Disc.		
DEER-SPECIAL	\$5.00	Disc.												
ELK-ADULT					\$1.00		\$1.00- \$3.00					\$3.00- \$8.00		\$8.00
ELK-YOUTH								\$1.50 First				\$1.50- \$2.00		\$2.00
ELK-SPECIAL	\$1.00	Disc.												
FISHING					\$3.00 First		\$3.00- \$4.00				\$4.00- \$5.00			\$5.00
GOAT		\$5.00 First					\$5.00- \$15.00							\$15.00
GRIZZLY TROPHY							\$25.00 First							\$25.00
LION										\$5.00 First				\$5.00
MOOSE	\$25.00													\$25.00
PIONEER								\$0.15				Disc.		
SHEEP		\$15.00 First					\$15.00- \$25.00							\$25.00
SPORTSMAN							\$20.00 First	\$20.00- \$20.25				\$20.25- \$35.00		\$35.00
TURKEY				\$2.00 First										\$2.00

*Bison - issued 1953 and 1954 only at \$25.00

Disc. = Discontinued

NONRESIDENT

Changes in nonresident hunting and fishing license structure, 1950 through 1980
*Unlisted years indicates that no changes were made those years.

*Unlisted years indicates that no changes were made those years.

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